STACK 3
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The People's Korea

No.906 EVERY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 23, 1978 (1961年8月2日第3種郵便物認可)

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On Occasion of 33rd Anniv. of Aug. 15 Liberation

President KIM IL SUNG Exchanges Greetings with Soviet Leaders

Message from USSR

PYONGYANG, August 14 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings from the Soviet Party and state leaders Comrade L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Comrade A. Kosygin, Premier of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the August 15 holiday.

The message reads:

We, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people, extend wholehearted congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Administration Council of the DPRK and the entire Korean working people, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

August 15, 1945 is a day which is firmly recorded in the histories of our two peoples and their fraternal friendship.

On this unforgettable day, the Soviet army routed the Japanese aggression forces in Korea and helped the Korean people, who had been fighting devotedly for their national liberation, in achieving freedom and independence.

The historical event of 1945 opened before the Korean people the prospect of building a new life free from all forms of exploitation and oppression.

In the period ever since the liberation tremendous social and economic transformations have taken place in the northern half of the country, that opened a broad road for rousing the creative enthusiasm of the industrious Korean people, developing the economy and culture and promoting the welfare of the people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Soviet people express deep sentiments of internationalist solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the U.S. troops completely to withdraw from south Korea without delay and create a favourable condition for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

We invariably support the legitimate right of the Korean people to shape the destiny of their nation independently, without foreign interference.

We are convinced that the firm friendly and cooperative relations between our two Parties, two states and two peoples will be further developed in the interests of socialism, and peace and security in the Far East.

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism be strengthened and developed.

Message from DPRK

PYONGYANG, August 14 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the August 15 holiday.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the August 15 holiday, the day when the Korean people were liberated from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself, extend warm greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Government and the fraternal Soviet people.

The August 15 liberation was an epochal event which opened a broad road of building a new life in the history of our people.

After the liberation the Korean people, under the leadership of our Party, have turned our country, once backward, into a rich and powerful socialist sovereign and independent state in a brief period by clearing away the consequences of the colonial rule and vigorously advancing along the road of socialism.

Today the Korean people continue fighting staunchly to achieve the complete victory of socialism in our country, frustrate the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the splittists at home and abroad and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They set store by the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Soviet people firmly established through the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and are convinced that these traditional relations will be further strengthened and developed in many fields in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish new successes to you and the fraternal Soviet people in the struggle for the fulfilment of the 10th Five-Year Plan put forward at the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Chairman Hua Meets KPA Group

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on July 31 met in Peking with the Korean People's Army friendship visiting group headed by Lieutenant General O Guk Ryol on a visit to China, the KCNA reported.

Present were Yang Yung and Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chiefs of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and a personage concerned of the Ministry of National Defence of China.

The head of the group courteously conveyed the warm regards of President Kim Il Sung to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed deep thanks for the warm regards of the President and asked the head of the group to convey, upon return home, the regards of the Communist Party, the Government and the people of China and his own to President Kim Il Sung.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Korean Philharmonic Orchestra

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng saw and appreciated a performance given by the State Philharmonic Orchestra of the DPRK on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on the evening of August 5.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung and asked the head of the orchestra to convey his cordial greetings to him.

He praised the successful performance of the artists of the philharmonic orchestra and said that the performance was conducive to the development of the friendly relations between the peoples of China and Korea.

Central Rally of Koreans Here on V-J Day

A central meeting of Korean residents in Japan was held on August 15 on the 33rd anniversary of the Korean liberation at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall, Tokyo.

Gathered at the meeting were more than 3,000 Chongryun functionaries and compatriots.

Among them were Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), vice-chairmen, department directors and other personages.

Chairman Han Duk Su gave a commemorative address.

Saying that Aug. 15 is the historic commemoration day wh en the Korean people were liberated from Japanese colonial rule and won freedom and independence, he expressed fervent congratulations to the liberation of Korea.

While severely denouncing the treacherous acts of the Pak junta under the instigations of U.S. imperialism, he stressed that no one should stand in the way of the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Claiming that it is a major trend in the world to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he strongly insisted that the Japanese authorities should immediately discontinue their questionable association with the south Korean puppet rulers and refrain from joining the attempts to perpetuate the division of Korea as "two Koreas" in a bid to back up the Pak junta.

DPRK's Longest "Chongchon Bridge" Completed

Photo shows "Chongchon Bridge," the longest bridge of the DPRK, opened to traffic on Aug. 17.

"Chongchon Bridge," a monumental creation, has been built across the River Chongchon-gang under the far-reaching plan of President Kim Il Sung, the KCNA reported.

The bridge linking the new industrial district (North Pyongan Prov.) that has taken shape on a bank of the River Chongchon-gang and newly-built Anju (South Pyongan Prov.) is the the longest bridge in the DPRK, a Juche-motivated, modern bridge.

The bridge with its broad driveway and footpaths is chiefly intended for the working people going to and from their worksites. Ships can freely sail beneath it.

By applying Juche-based building methods, the constructors built this modern bridge in a short period, creating a new speed in the history of bridge building.

President Kim Il Sung personally named it "Chongchon Bridge."

It was opened to traffic on August 17.

Foreign Public Support DPRK Stand

The 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK is just around the corner. The international prestige of the DPRK has been on the steady rise. Many foreign delegations visited the DPRK, including party and government delegations, economic, military and cultural delegations. In half a year alone, state leaders of eight countries including Chairman Hua of China and President Ceausescu of Romania visited the DPRK. They declared that they regarded the DPRK as the sole legitimate sovereign Korean state and expressed their firm support for the efforts of Pyongyang for realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The DPRK Party and government delegation took part in the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held from Jul. 25 to 30 in Belgrade and made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the Asian countries. The delegation contributed to the success of the conference. The declaration adopted at the conference backed up Pyongyang's stand and demanded the replacement of the armistice agreement by a lasting peace agreement.

So far, on the occasion of the Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, President Kim Il Sung received from all the parts of the globe numerous messages of solidarity sent by foreign party and state leaders, international bodies, democratic and social organizations of the world published statements or appeals. Newspapers and news agencies of the world demanded GI pullout from south Korea. Rallies to support the Korean reunion and other functions were incessantly held in various countries.

On the other hand, the DPRK Party and government delegations and other missions visited many countries including Third World countries. From February to August, missions were dispatched to some 40 countries. Through their tours they deepened international friendship and relations with countries concerned.

Here in Japan the preparations are being made for the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea slated for November. (The 1st conference was held in Brussels on Feb. 21 and 22 last year.)

Followings are recent move.

Presidential Audience

President Kim Il Sung recently received the following delegations.

* The government delegation of the Republic of Mali headed by Alioune Blondin Beye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Mali on Aug. 14.

* The delegations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by His Excellency Staff Major Abdel Salam Ahmed Jalloud, Member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on Aug. 13.

* Haidar Abubakr Al Attas, Member of the CC of the United National Front Political Organization and Minister of Construction, on Aug. 10, who is a special envoy of Ali Nasser Mohamed, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDR of Yemen and his Party.

* The economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Colonel Maung Cho, Minister of Industry No. 2 of Burma on Aug. 8.

* The delegation of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Bruno Rakotomavo, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Revolutionary Vanguard of Madagascar and Minister of Public Works and Housing on Jul. 28.

DPRK Party, Gov't Missions

The Party and government delegations of the DPRK recently toured countries in Middle East, East Europe and Latin America, the KCNA reported.

IRAQ

The Party and government delegation headed by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul visited the Republic of Iraq from Jul. 11 to 18 in order to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the July 14 Revolution and the 10th anniversary of the victory of the July 17 Revolution in Iraq. President Ahmad Hasan Al-Bakr received Vice-President Pak Sung Chul.

Expressing deep thanks for a personal letter and warm regards of President Kim Il Sung, the Iraqi President asked the head of the delegation to convey his regards to the DPRK President.

During its stay in Iraq, talks were held between the DPRK delegation and the Iraqi delegation on Jul. 13.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the DPRK and Iraq was signed.

SYRIA

During his stay in Syria from Jul. 18 to 23, Vice-President Pak Sung Chul called on Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Jul. 22.

He courteously conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to the Syrian President.

Expressing deep thanks for President's personal letter and cordial regards, President Assad sent full support to the policy of national reunification set forth by the WPK and the DPRK Government.

He said: The south Korean puppets are playing tricks to infiltrate into Syria. But we will never be duped by their tricks. Through you, I assure Comrade President Kim Il Sung that our stand toward the struggle of the Korean people is firm.

Earlier on Jul. 19, Vice-President Pak Sung Chul met Abdullah Al-Ahmar, Deputy General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Syrian Premier Mohamed Ali El Halabi on Jul. 18.

Talks were held between Party and government delegations of the DPRK and Syria.

While in Syria, the Vice-President received a courtesy call of Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization on Jul. 20.

Chairman Arafat said: Our two peoples stand on the same front and in the same trench against the common enemy, I think. As south Korea is a stooge of U.S. imperialism we do not recognize it.

We are convinced that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will surely accomplish the cause of national reunification.

BULGARIA

A government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae arrived in Sofia on Jul. 21 to attend the 9th Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

During his stay in Bulgaria, Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae met Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council.

He courteously conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to President Todor Zhivkov.

Wishing President Kim Il Sung good health and greater successes in his work, the Bulgarian President said: The Bulgarian people actively support the struggle of the Korean people for socialist construction and national reunification.

CUBA

A Party and government delegation headed by Li Chang Son, Member of the CC of the WPK and Minister of Culture and Art arrived in Havana on Jul. 21 to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Jul. 26 Armed Uprising of the Cuban People.

The delegation returned home on Jul. 31.

ROMANIA/POLAND

A WPK Party workers delegation headed by Yun Dok San returned home on Aug. 10 after visit to Romania and Poland. They left Pyongyang on Jul. 15 to visit these countries.

Solidarity Meet in World Youth Festival

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held on July 31 at the Auto Service Enterprise in Havana under the auspices of the Standing Committee of the International Preparatory Committee of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, according to a report.

Attending the meeting were Julio Garsia, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, and members of the delegations of Yugoslavia, Romania, Laos, Mozambique, Nigeria, Palestine, Denmark and other countries who were taking part in the festival, and workers of the Auto Service Enterprise, 800 in all.

Messages including Checa, General Secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, were read out.

Speeches were made at the meeting by the Congolese Permanent Representative of the Standing Committee of the International Preparatory Committee of the Festival, and others.

The speakers proved the correctness of the policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung and expressed positive support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Seychelles Solidarity Com. Formed

An inaugural meeting of the Seychelles Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Victoria, Seychelles, on July 3, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by leading functionaries of Party and government bodies and public organizations of Seychelles.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the meeting with stormy applause of the attendants.

After forming the solidarity committee, the meeting adopted a communique.

According to the Japanese English-language paper "Mainichi Daily News" dated Aug. 17, preliminary steps were taken here recently to form a **Committee of Foreign Residents for Reunification of Korea.**

The preparation was made by 12 foreign residents of 10 countries such as Australia, France, United Kingdom.

An appeal re(proposed) Committee of Foreign Residents for Reunification of Korea was issued.

KOREA FOCUS

End of Pak Junta's Isolation Not in Sight

South Korea's Pak Jung Hi called for once again "unconditional resumption of north-south talks" in his commemorative message announced on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of Korea's August 15 liberation from Japan.

He once was a loyal subject of the Japanese Emperor while Korea was placed under Japanese colonial rule. As a Japanese officer he commanded mopping-up operations against the revolutionary troops and patriots fighting for Korea's independence. It is ridiculous for such a man to commemorate the liberation from Japan. Of course, it may sound quite natural for him, as he is now engaged in the same anti-people, treacherous acts as in the past.

Suffice to say that Pak's repeated call for "resumed talks" has something to do with the intention of the Americans. In the years following the end of WWII, the Americans attempted to apply American-style rule on the whole of Korea, pursuing the "policy of strength." Aware of the limits of their power, however, they shifted to the policy of "two Koreas."

Kissinger, while in office, strived for "resumed talks between the north and the south" and "four-power conference" as essential to the policy of "two Koreas." It seems clear that the Carter Administration has adopted the same policy stand.

On May 25, 1977, the U.S. State Department announced that the U.S. was "ready to improve relations with north Korea." On June 29, State Secretary Vance, speaking before the Asia Society, made a specific proposal: (1) simultaneous but separate UN membership for north and south Korea; (2) cross recognition of the north and the south; (3) negotiations to replace the armistice agreement with more permanent arrangements; and (4) "a four-country conference" or "a six-power country conference" to discuss the more permanent arrangements. He suggested improved Washington-Pyongyang relations predicated on cross recognition. The difference between Kissinger and Vance in their "two-Korea" policy is that the former's proposal was a bitter pill whereas the latter's is a sugar-coated one.

Vance's speech is designed to create "an international climate" favorable to cross recognition on one hand and built Korean setups for it through Pak's call for "resumed north-south talks" on the other. To all intents and purposes, such policy will never work. Because it is opposed by the DPRK and the socialist countries.

Faced with this prospect, the Americans and the south Koreans are determined to cultivate Third World countries. As of the end of 1978, the UN consists of 149 member states: 17 socialist countries (11%) 85 non-aligned states (57%), 24 capitalist countries (16%) and the rest 24 countries (16%). Third World countries represent an overwhelming majority force. In the late 40's and 50's, UN member states numbered between 50 and 60, while the present Third World countries were yet to achieve independence. Those days, most of the UN member states were trying to rehabilitate their economies with help from the Americans, with the UN Organization being used as a tool in the global strategy of Washington.

Under those circumstances, the Americans illegally created the "Republic of Korea" in south Korea, housing the name and authority of the world organization. The sole basis for the legitimacy of the "ROK" was that it was organized under the UN and "recognized by the UN".

The time has changed, however. The DPRK has come to send its delegation to New York to attend the UN meetings which were formerly attended only by the south Koreans. The 30th UNGA passed a pro-Pyongyang resolution. Then, 44 countries had relations only with Seoul, of which one country voted for the pro-Pyongyang resolution and abstained from the vote on the south Korean side's resolution. Three countries remained non-committed. And five countries voted "yes" for the pro-Seoul resolution but did not oppose the resolution favoring the stand of Pyongyang. In other words, the Pak junta received a mere 75% (31 countries) of those that supported Seoul. The result was the removal of the UN name from the legitimacy claim of the Seoul junta.

Faced with this dead end, the south Koreans are struggling to woo Third World countries with the strength and backing of both the Americans and the Japanese. Their conduct is identical with the acts of dividing Third World and non-aligned countries.

Vance's call for "more permanent arrangements to replace the armistice agreement" is also intended to bail the south Koreans out from the present isolation. The aim of Vance's proposal is to make the present armistice permanent and elevate the status of the Pak junta to the rank of a signatory of the armistice agreement. As a matter of fact, such being the case, the UN and the armistice agreement itself are functioning in such a way as to jeopardise the existence of the "ROK".

The things in the world will not be changed in favor of Seoul, no matter how the south Koreans publicize their groundless "high economic growth" or launch influence-peddling operations. Nothing will break the isolation of the south Koreans in the world community of nations. The everything-should-be-done-to-strengthen-the "ROK"-policy has simply produced defective politics in the past. Under the new, entirely-changed circumstances, there is no hope of its success any longer.

30 Years of DPRK

Light Industry in Boom

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will become 30 years old on September 9 to come.

Her remarkable achievements are being featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK." This is the fifth article.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea today meets fully the people's demand for consumer goods and exports large quantities of its products. Its light industry is developed in a diversified way, equipped with up-to-date technique and has its own solid raw material base.

At the time of the Japanese imperialists' defeat Korea had only a few small textile mills. Those mills and light industry factories built by the Korean people in the pre-war period of peaceful construction after liberation were destroyed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the last Korean War.

The country, however, has now a modern light industry with all branches, such as textile, foodstuffs, daily necessaries, shoe-making and paper-making, which produces in sufficiency all kinds of consumer goods from clothes to articles for cultural use.

After the Korean War, the country gave priority to the growth of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture in a bid to improve rapidly the people's deteriorated livelihood.

Through the implementation of the policy, many large-scale factories of light industry were reconstructed, expanded or newly built. But this was insufficient to meet the ever-growing demand.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in its plenary meeting in June, 1958 set forth the line of building through a nation-wide movement medium- and small-scale local industry with the maximum mobilization and utilization of all the potential local resources and possibilities.

As a result, some 1,000 medium and small local industrial factories were built in less than three months.

In order to smoothly develop the light industry as a whole, it is necessary to properly combine the large-scale central light industry and the small- and medium-scale local industry.

Medium- and small-scale local industry factories are easy to construct in a short span of time with comparably small investments by the state. They can increase smoothly consumer goods production with locally available labor power and raw materials.

In the viewpoint of defence, it is also necessary to develop local light industry. The nationally scattered local light industry factories will make it possible to supply the people on the front and on the rear with daily necessaries, even if the central light industry factories stop their operations because of the outbreak of a war.

The development of the local light industry will also enable women to go out into the society and improve their own revolutionization.

Today every city, every county has more than 10 local industry factories on an average and the production at these factories account for half the nation's production of consumer goods.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84), local industry will come to account for more than 60 per cent of the consumer goods production and play an important role in radically increasing the output of foodstuffs and daily necessities. The country will boost the local industrial output value 2.4 times.

Textile, Knitwear, Shoes

Before Liberation, the per capita textile output of the country was only 14 centimetres. But it rose to over 30 metres in 1970, the nation's total output being 400 million metres. Today the annual production capacity of fabrics surpasses 600 million metres. More than 6,000 kinds of fabrics are domestically produced—woolen fabrics, over-coat materials, gaberdine, poplin, silk fabrics, velvet, etc. The past Six-Year Plan (1971-76) saw the many light industry factories built. In 1972, the construction of the modernly-furnished September Textile Mill and the Sariwon Weaving Mill was brought to completion and there came into being in the Pyongyang Textile Mill No. 2, a large tannery and a vinyl shoes factory with a production capacity of 5,000,000 pairs of shoes. The same year also witnessed the construction of modern knitwear factories producing nitwear, sweaters and jackets in Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Wonsan and other provincial seats and the construction of women's dress factories and children's factories almost in all cities and counties of the country. Raw material-providing bases for textile industry were expanded. The February 8 Vinalon Mill and the Pongung Vinyl Chloride Factory, increased their production capacity to 50,000 tons each and production of chemical fibre and synthetic resin expanded largely.

In 1973 the output of fabrics sharply grew over 1972; Vinalon fibre products—1.7 times, sweaters and jackets—1.5 times, leather shoes—19.8 times.

The output of vinalon mixed fabrics increased 1.4 times, woolen fabrics 2.1 times, foot wear 1.2 times in 1974 compared with 1973.

By the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the country is expected to annually turn out 800 million metres of fabrics and 100 million pairs of shoes.

Foodstuffs

In food industry, stress has been put on the processing of subsidiary foodstuffs, with efforts being made to boost the production of various processed foodstuffs and soft drinks.

This is aimed at relieving women from heavy household chores, and this is one of the three major targets of the technical revolution.

At present there are large food-processing factories equipped with modern techniques including the Pyongson Meat Packing Plant, the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory, Sinpo Fish Canning Factory, oil factories in Chongjin and Sinuiju.

On top of this, every province has a large-scale cornstarch factory. And every city, every county has a comprehensively-mechanized riced corn meal factory and meat, fish, fruit and vegetable processing factories.

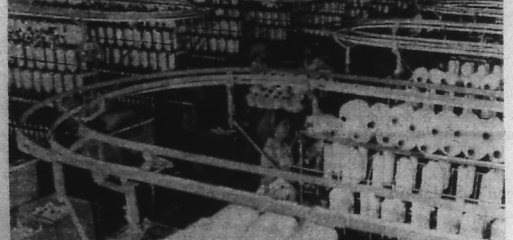
During the Six-Year Plan, large-size refrigeration plants with a storage capacity of more than 120,000 tons were built in producer areas; many refrigeration plant erected in consumer areas; and over 200 cold storages set up in cities and counties. The Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory augmented its capacity to 100,000 tons.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period, efforts will be made for the solution of the problem of cooking oil and sugar, so that it is completely settled by industrial methods with its own domestic raw materials. In 1984, it will come to produce 300,000 tons of sugar.

Daily Necessaries

The daily necessaries industry composed of large-scale modern daily necessarirs factories, those of local industry and daily necessaries workshops at heavy industrial enterprises put out various goods of high quality in large quantities—domestic washing machines, refrigerators, radio, T.V. sets, watches and clocks and other articles for cultural use and household utensils. Electric appliances including washing machines and refrigerators are a major relief to women.

The production of daily necessaries leapt over 200 times for over 20 years after liberation and doubled during the August 1975 fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.



In 1970, the country's total output of textile was 400 million meters, but today it annually produces 600 million meters. This contributes to improving the people's clothing. Photo shows a part of a modernly equipped spinning mill.

Priority Given to Mining

By the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan, total industrial output value will rise 2.2 times. The production of the means of production will increase 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. The annual growth rate of industrial production will be as high as 12.1 per cent on an average during the plan. To this end, the mining industry receives priority over the processing industry. Only when the mining industry, the first process in production, is developed smoothly, all other domains of the national economy can also develop properly: to solve the question of fuel and power, supply the processing industries with enough raw materials and largely expand the sources of foreign currency.

At present, geological surveys and scientific research activities are being actively pushed ahead and technical revolution is under way.

The DPRK's self-sufficiency rate of raw materials and energy is currently more than 70 per cent. The corresponding figures of Japan, West Germany, France and England are respectively 0.3 per cent, 6.5 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 0.3 per cent. As they entirely depend upon imported oil, if the oil supply is cut, all their industries will be paralysed and the people's living will be adversely affected.

Coal

The DPRK has deposits of an estimated 14,000 million tons of coal (anthracite and soft coal). It plans to dig out 70-80 million tons of coal which compares with the present output of 50 million tons.

The Anju Combined Coal Mine, a powerful coal production in South Pyongan Province, manufactured automatic coal-bed cutting machines, which paved the way for comprehensive mechanization at cutting faces.

At the mine, the number of cutting faces, where comprehensive mechanization has been achieved, increased by 60 per cent as against last year.

Work is progressing apace at the Kumya Youth Coal Mine and many other coal mines to complete the comprehensive mechanization of operations in the pits.

Fifteen collieries have been recently developed in the Kaechon, Tokchon, Sunchon and Kowon areas.

Many platoons are drastically boosting coal output through an intensified drive for cutting 10,000 tons of coal a month.

In addition to this, at the Hukryong Coal Mine, one of the coal production centers of the country, like at all other coal mines, pits have been concreted and prop reinforcements installed at cutting faces to prevent a cave-in.

There are a well-equipped rest room, a clinic and a helio lamp room in flood-lit pits and the air is always kept clean and fresh by a ventilation tubes. Self-moving rock drills are utilized.

Iron Ore

Iron ore deposits in Korea are estimated at 10 billion tons. The Musan Mine in North Hamgyong Province, the biggest in the DPRK, alone has an estimated 1.3 billion tons of deposits.

The country plans to annually produce 16 million tons of iron ore, during the new plan period to be one of the largest per capita iron ore producers.

At the Musan Mine, even one million tons of earth is being blown up by a single blast to expand the mining area.

Belt-conveyer lines link the cutting faces and the ore-dressing plants and road expansion and extension projects are being undertaken for the free passage of 100-ton heavy duty lorries.

The mine is being expanded into a large modern iron mine with an annual production capacity of 10 million tons of concentrated magnetic iron ore.

The Komdok (S. Hamgyong Prov.), Unryul (S. Hwanghae Prov.) and Tokhyon (N. Pyongan Prov.) mines and many other mines are replacing their mining machines with modern, large and high-speed ones in conformity with the assembly line system of large-scale dynamiting, transport and treatment.

Nonferrous Metals

The DPRK is also abundant in nonferrous metals such as copper, lead, zinc and aluminium. The country plans to annually produce one million tons of nonferrous metals.

The Tanchon District in South Hamgyong Province linked with such mining districts as Kapsan and Unhung of Ryanggang Province and Hochon of South Hamgyong Province is called an "Underground Treasure-House" of the country. The district covered with the mesozonic mineral stratum called *Tanchonamgun* in the geological term abounds in lead, zinc and other nonferrous metals.

Korea is among the six largest gold miners (source: George M. McCune, "Gold Mining in Korea," The Voice of Korea II, 72, Nov. 30, 1946, p. 1). The Unsan Gold Mine in North Pyongan Province is well known.

Kapsan, Pyongan Province; Fuchang, Chagang Province and Tanchon, South Hamgyong Province are well known as copper mines.

Lead and zinc producers include the Komdok Mine in South Hamgyong Province (Once it accounted for 50 per cent of the whole lead and zinc deposits.), Kyesan Mine in Chagang Province and Sungchang Mine in South Pyongan Province.

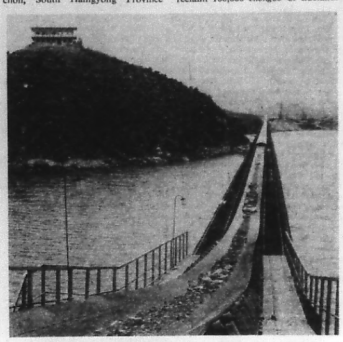
Sinpyong in North Hwanghae Province has tremendous tungsten deposits.

NOTES:

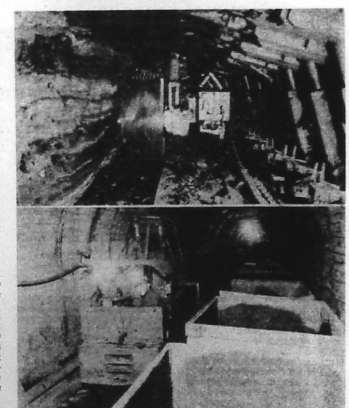
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea unveiled the Second Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy (1978-1984) at the 1st Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held from December 15 to 17 last year.

The new long-term plan is aimed at further consolidating the economic basis of socialism and raising the people's living standard by stepping up Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification.

Its concrete targets are to produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain; and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland.



▲ A part of the large-scale long distance belt conveyer transport of the Unryul Mine spanning to the West Sea. The automated line is operated by the remote control.



ABOVE: The pits of the Anju Combined Coal Mine (S. Pyongan Prov.) have been reinforced by steel props.
BELOW: The pits of the Aoji Coal Mine (N. Hamgyong Prov.) are concreted in a bid to prevent cave-ins.

Free and Preventive Medicare System

The people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoy a completely free medical care system which was enforced in January, 1953, unlike those of the capitalist countries where treatment and medicament are the means of money-making.

The DPRK has long attached great importance to preventive medicine.

In capitalist countries, however, little attention is paid to the prevention of diseases, because it is not in the interests of the capitalists.

Preventive medicine is aimed at leaving none exposed to attacks by a disease and freeing all people from all threats of diseases, as required by the Juche idea that man should be given top priority in every consideration and everything should be made to serve men.

Hygienic, Anti-Epidemic PR Campaigns

What is most important in preventing diseases is to carry out the hygienic and anti-epidemic work well—active preventive measures to eliminate the cause of diseases and protect the people's health.

The state strengthens hygienic PR campaigns to broaden the people's hygienic knowledge and gets them to take part in the hygienic and anti-epidemic work with zeal under the guidance of the Central Hygiene Guidance Committee.

The State Hygiene Inspection Office has qualified hygiene inspectors in provinces, cities and counties. They educate and guide people to strictly observe the hygienic and anti-epidemic regulations in all domains: the hygienic regulations are strictly observed in erecting factories, dwellings and other buildings and making foodstuffs, clothing and other goods for the people and the anti-epidemic regulations in all spheres and units.

Thanks to these efforts, today, the country is free from cholera, Japanese encephalitis, endemic variola, typhoid, recurrent fever and venereal disease and measles.

In south Korea, however, still remain various acute infectious diseases including epidemic hemorrhagic fever because of the anti-popular policy of the Pak junta and the U.S. imperialists' germ weapon tests.

Section Doctor System

The country's preventive medicine is also characterized by the section doctor system which was introduced during the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1970) and has been fully in effect.

Under this system, doctors are responsible for the health of the people in their respective sections and regularly make a round of them with emphasis on the prevention of diseases, giving medical treatment to sick persons.

As of 1969, the number of doctors per 10,000 people is 17 in the DPRK; 15.5 in the U.S.; 12.1 in Wales, England; 13.0 in Sweden; 17.0 in W. Germany; 13.0 in France and 11.6 in Japan.

The policy of converting *ri* or village clinics into well-equipped *ri* people's hospital—put forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party held in late 1970—was carried out in 1974, the fourth year of the Six-Year Plan.

Today in the country, all the provinces, cities, counties and *ri* have people's hospitals, not to say that there are large specialized and general hospitals in cities.

Modern medical institutions have been built at out-of-the way mountain villages, fishing villages and solitary islands.

Section doctors must enter the names of all inhabitants in the sections in their charge in the "register of people under health care", have knowledge of their health conditions all the time, keep the "health-care cards" of all the inhabitants and systematically record their health conditions. Unlike the case history kept by doctors in capitalist countries, the "health-care cards" keep systematic comprehensive records of the health conditions of the inhabitants in their whole life—the results of regular medical examinations, the cause of good and poor health and diagnoses and cures.

From the very moment of their birth babies have doctors who look after them. They undergo regular medical check-ups and are given preventive injections.

The average expectancy of the people lengthened for 20 years from 1945 to 1960 and 6 years from 1961 to 1970. The people's average life span is 73 years; 70 for men and 76 for women.

If preventive medical services is combined with various means and methods to protect health—hot springs, mineral water, botanical and animal drugs and tonics that the DPRK abounds in, it will become a perfect one.

Today in the DPRK everybody can receive medical treatment free of charge. It has become one of the "countries of longevity" in the world. Photo shows a patient receiving a radioactive isotope ray for medical treatment at the well-equipped hospital.

News in Brief

Aug. 1

* El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana, President of Upper Volta received the Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of the DPRK in Upper Volta.

* Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda, met Li Hyong Yon, Ambassador of the DPRK to Rwanda.

* Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, President of the Republic of Burundi, received Kim Dal Guk, Ambassador of the DPRK to Burundi.

* A friendship game between the February 8 women's volleyball team of the DPRK and the Chinese August 1 women's volleyball team was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Aug. 2

* Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia, received Ryu Man Bok, DPRK Ambassador to Gambia.

Referring to the question of Korea's reunification, the President said that Korean reunification should be realized in a peaceful way by the Korean people themselves, without any outside interference.

Aug. 8

* Prof. Jean Ziegler, Vice-Chairman of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, who is a Socialist Member of the Parliament of the Confederation of Switzerland and Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A music and dance art troupe of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Khin Maung Nyunt, Director-General of the Fine Art Department of the Ministry of Culture of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

Aug. 9

* Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, met Chong Sung Gyu, Ambassador of the DPRK to Zambia.

Saying that the friendly relations between the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and Zambia are unshakable, the President declared that Zambia would continue to actively support the policy of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

Aug. 10

* A government civil aviation delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Stan Stefan, Vice-Director of the General Civil Aviation Bureau, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Chon Myong Gyong, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Togo presented his credentials to Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of Togo.

Fully supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification, the President said:

I will always support the Korean people's cause of reunification.

The Togolese people support in the future the heroic and courageous struggle waged by the Korean people for the reunification of the country under the wise leadership of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Aug. 11

* Kim Chol Song, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Denmark, called on Anker Joergensen, Prime Minister and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark.

Aug. 14

* A friendship gathering was held on the Korea-Soviet Friendship Kochang Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the August 15 Liberation.

"Paris Pressed Seoul for My Release"

"East Berlin Case"-Victim Tells Press

As was reported in the previous issue, Chong Song Bae, a south Korean resident in France, who was one of those overseas comatriots kidnapped by agents of the "KCIA" in the so-called "East Berlin Case" in 1967, visited Japan and held a press conference in Tokyo on August 7.

Chong, 47, hails from South Cholla Province. After graduating from the politics college of Seoul National University in 1955, he went to France for advanced studies in October, the same year, and received a Ph. D in 1965 from Paris Law College. On June 26, 1967, he was kidnapped and brought to Seoul by agents of the "KCIA". He is now a lecturer in politics at Paris Social Sciences College.

Follow highlights of his story told at the press conference.

☆

Q: The situation at the time of kidnapping.

"On the morning of that fateful day when I returned home from an outing, I found that the minister of the ROK embassy whom I knew well was standing at the door of my house. I felt no fear because he was a friend of mine. The moment I approached him, five or six KCIA agents jumped out of their hiding and push me into a car owned by the embassy. I was brought to the embassy."

Q: What happened after that?

"From the Paris embassy, I was moved to the embassy in Bonn and then to Hamburg Airport. Although we were scheduled to board a JAL plane to south Korea via Tokyo from Hamburg Airport, the plane was cancelled because enough seats were not available for a south Korean student in West Germany (who was also kidnapped) and nine other KCIA agents. We stayed one night in Hamburg to take an Air France plane and arrived at Haneda Airport."

Q: Entry and exit without passport at Haneda Airport.

"What still now makes me wonder is why I, who had neither a passport nor an identification card, could enter Japan and leave for south Korea. My passport was left at home in France and the KCIA agents had no passports of their own, either. For two weeks since the abduction of Yun I Sang (a famous south Korean composer of modern music living in West Germany) till my kidnapping, numberless people were kidnapped by the KCIA. The Japanese authorities should have noticed something strange because the same KCIA agents shuttled between Japan and Europe without any passports. In that respect, there still remain many questions."

Q: Where did you stay in Tokyo? What were you asked at the embassy in Paris?

"A limousine took us to a hotel a few hundred meters from the airport and there we stayed one night. I never wrote anything on papers at the immigration center of Haneda. My passage was not interfered in at all. I was asked at the embassy in Paris the addresses and whereabouts of others. I was also asked whether I had met north Koreans, but I had never been to East Berlin and never met north Koreans."

Q: Torture in Seoul.

"It is only to be expected if you are in the hands of the KCIA. I was allowed neither to sleep nor to eat for five days. I was forced to swallow water and was beaten badly with a baseball bat."

Q: What penalty were you given in Seoul? What attitude did the south Korean "government" and the French government take?

"I was detained in prison for half a year after I was prosecuted for the crime of the failure to produce relevant information to the authorities and then I was given the verdict of guilty with probation. The French government took a strong attitude toward the question of my return to my original position. Officials of the French embassy in Seoul observed every trial. Angry at the ROK government's silence on its demand that I should be returned to the former status, the French government threatened to expel the ROK embassy minister from France. The ROK responded with an allegation that "it had no foreign currency" (to send him back). As the French government paid my travel fares, I was able to go back to France on

Chong Song Bae, second from left, met the press conference held on August 7 at Hanmintong's office in Tokyo.

July 17, 1968."

Q.: What was the French press coverage of the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case?

"Le Monde and every other paper widely covered the incident. As for the political settlement, the papers charged that Japan was not developed in the respect of human rights and democratic values, although it was an economically developed country."

Q: You yourself were kidnapped by the "KCIA" but was able to return to your original position. What do you think of Kim Dae Jung?

"I thought it must have been the work of the KCIA the moment I heard of his kidnapping case in France. I read Japanese papers every day to get details of the incident. But I felt irritated with the comments which said only that it might possibly be the work of the KCIA. I have no idea of why the Japanese government would not pressure the south Koreans into letting Kim Dae Jung to restore his original position as the French and West Germany governments did. I am sure that when Kim has been allowed to return to his original status, people will say that Japan has greatly developed democracy. I sincerely hope so."

Police Illegally Detain Chongryun Bank Worker

A Korean resident in Japan who happened to leave behind his "alien registration certificate" at home was severely grilled for three hours on the ground that he did not carry his certificate with him.

He is Chon Sun Sil, 37, vice-manager of the Hitachi branch of the Ibaragi Korean Credit Association in Japan.

According to him, about 6 p.m. on August 10, he was stopped and asked to present his driver's license by a policeman in his duty of a car check. Chon was on his way home after visiting his customers in the city.

He was asked to present his "alien registration certificate" when the policeman noticed he was a Korean. He showed only his driver's license, explaining he left behind his certificate at home because he came out without wearing his jacket in which pocket it was put. Then, he was taken to the police box to give a written explanation. On top of that, he was ordered to report to the prefectural police headquarters, where he was examined for about three hours from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The police called Chon's brother and released him after confirming he was his brother. However, in releasing him, the police ordered him to appear again at 11 a.m. on 17.

The step taken by the police is not only an act of violating the human rights of a Korean resident in Japan but a political suppression act stemming from the knowledge of his being a vice-manager of a local banking institution affiliated with Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Such human rights violation is an expression of the Japanese authorities' unfriendly policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and discrimination against the Korean residents in Japan.

* * *

In connection with the incident the police received public protests from the vice-chairman of the Chongryun Ibaragi Headquarters who visited the Ibaragi prefectural police on August 12 along with representatives from all walks of life in the Korean community in the prefecture, members of the prefectural assembly of the Socialist Party and the Communist Party and others.

Discriminated Business Activities of Korean Residents in Japan

There were 2-2.4 million Koreans living in Japan at the time of the end of the Second World War 33 years ago. They had been brought there for forcible labor or came to this land in pursuit of ways of living, deprived of their property and land by Japanese imperialism. The defeat of Japanese imperialism, however, only brought unemployment to the Koreans in Japan. A Korean confessed, "I was very pleased to hear of the end of war. But I had no money paid at that time although I had worked so hard. It was only a torn-out work dress that remained. So, I was unable to raise money to buy ship fares to my home town. Although I worked at construction sites and had other various jobs, the pay was hardly enough to save money. I simply kept body and soul together. I could not but remain in Japan."

After WWII the Korean residents in Japan had no job but such occupations as ragpicking, day labor and black-market-steering.

Then, what is the present economic situation of Korean residents in Japan? The situation is not so different from that in the past.

In 1974, the fully employed Koreans were only 23 percent of the total Korean residents in Japan, about 650,000. This rate compares with the American figure of 33 percent in Japan and the 41 percent rate of other foreigners.

Legal Restrictions

The Korean residents in Japan are not given the mining right. They are also prohibited from possessing ships, planes, and TV or radio stations. Because of this it is very difficult for them to engage in fishery and marine transportation business. Besides, they are severely restricted in banking, insurance business and stock-brokerage.

The Korean residents in Japan are not allowed to become public servants and notary publics.

As for becoming a lawyer, although the "Attorneys-at-Law Act" does not provide any would-be lawyer shall be a Japanese national, the Koreans in Japan are barred from the bar because the Supreme Court refuses to admit as a student of the Legal Training and Research Institute any Korean who has passed the state law examination.

Difficulty in Financing

What is most difficult for the Korean traders and industrialists in Japan is to finance their business.

Although the Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Associations began to make a loan to the Korean residents in Japan, the People's Finance Corporation and the Housing Loan Corporation still do not make a loan to them.

The legal basis for the People's Finance Corporation's conduct is its interpretation of Article 1 of the People's Finance Corporation Act that any borrower of a loan shall be a Japanese national.

The Koreans in Japan should be qualified to receive a loan from government funds in light of the historical background of their settlements in this country. It is also true in view of international customs and because the Korean residents faithfully keep the laws of Japan and pay taxes under the Japanese Constitution.

City banks in making a loan also set severer conditions for the Korean residents than those for the Japanese. As a result, the Korean businessmen cannot but make use of credit unions which demand higher interest rates for smaller loans.

Social Discrimination

In many cases the Korean businessmen are barred from credit transactions in purchasing raw materials. Settling accounts in cash imposes further hardships on them.

Japanese trading companies demand maximum prices for raw materials for the Korean enterprises and in most cases insist on cash-and-carry accounts. Likewise, the Korean enterprises cannot but sell their goods cheaper because the trading companies threaten to buy them from Japanese companies.

Administrative Curbs

Many Koreans are denied authorization in the business which needs a licdise from the local public safety commission such as pawnbroking, in the business which may affect public morals and in the business which needs the admission of the local governor such as restaurant business, tea house business and meal-selling business. They are also in most cases not allowed to engage in such business as driving taxis, selling tobaccos, salt and alcohol. Even if they are authorized, they suffer persecution under a variety of excuses.

Denial of Job Opportunities

Article 22 of the Japanese Constitution states, "Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his occupation to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare." Stemming from the spirit of the Constitution, Article 3 of the Labor Standards Act of Japan also stipulates, "No employer shall engage in discriminative dealing in wages, work time and working condition by reason of the nationality, belief and social status of the employees."

In actuality, however, the Korean residents in Japan have few oppotunities to enter Japanese companies, large and small.

According to a survey conducted in 1971 by an institute of Tokyo Metropolitan University of 100 Japanese companies capitalized at more than 3 billion yen, 41 percent of them answered that they would put in question if the applicant was a Korean or not and 37.7 percent answered that it depended on the applicant himself—but this word is none other than an excuse, and in actuality they are also rejecting Korean applicants.

S. Korean "Legislator" Sexually Abuses 7 High School Girls

A major sex scandal is now rocking the puppet regime over the disclosure that a ruling party representative raped high school girl students, according to reports received here from Seoul.

Reports said that Rep. Song Rak Hyon had approached three high school girl students in June last year when they attended the celebrations of the "second anniversary of the Patriotic Student Corp," held in Yoido, Seoul. The lewd man picked them and drove them, to impress them.

The next day, he approached again the three girl students engaged in "Patriotic Student Corps" drills, deceived them and took them to an apartment house owned by his Japanese friend where he raped them with two Japanese men.

The three had been sexually assaulted at least twice a month since then till last month by Song Rak Hyon who tried to appease them with money and gifts. The girls had been told to bring another seven girls to his apartment where he had intercourses with them in turn.

The south Korean and his Japanese licentious friends took the girls to "discotheques" and to motels. The girls were ordered to take off their uniforms, and wear wigs and ordinary clothes.

One girl recalled, "Song threatened to retaliate on the trembling girls, telling them not to talk about the affair and gave 30,000 won each."

The school authorities, informed by a girl victim, managed to identify another six girls by July 15. According to the reports so far made public, the girls underwent serious mental and physical pains, contracting VD and receiving abortion operations.

The puppet regime is trying to avoid the growing public furor by announcing that "the man resigned from the National Assembly and left the ruling party."

Reportedly, Song took one girl student concubine to "a dinner for overseas compatriots visiting the homeland" held in April last where she was introduced as his private secretary.

The police authorities are very reluctant to prosecute Song and the two Japanese on the charges of rape. Instead, they are pressing the south Korean with receiving a bribe for help in having a certain man appointed as head of an agricultural cooperative. The police are faced with the charge of "abusing the apartment ownership."

The puppet national assembly man asked the mother of one girl student to be silent, by offering "a round-the-world trip." Another parents were offered "money necessary to have their daughter study abroad."

Intrigue of "Koreans-in-Sakhalin Repatriation Movement" (2)

"Political Settlement" of Kim Kidnap Case

(Continued from the Aug,9 issue)

"KCIA" agents abducted Kim Dae Jung, the former south Korean "presidential" candidate, in broad daylight on Aug. 8, 1973, in the heart of Tokyo under the personal direction of Pak Jung Hi who was anxious to kill him.

The kidnap case sparked worldwide denunciations of the Pak Jung Hi junta and the Japanese government which was in conspiracy with the "KCIA."

Alarmed by the worldwide denunciation, Pak Jung Hi sent Cho Jung Hun, president of the Korean Air Lines, to Japan in order to have him conduct influence-buying aimed at then Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei so that he could offer active cooperation in hushing up the Kim kidnap case.

The Seoul authorities stressed the moral responsibility of the Japanese government for the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in Korea in order to urge the Japanese government to help cover up the suppressive policy of Pak Jung Hi and the truth about the kidnap case. To this end, "KCIA" also broached the question of repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin for the first time around September, 1973.

The "KCIA"-controlled south Korean vernacular newspaper "Hanguk Ilbo" carried an article titled "Japan Should Be Held Responsible," which touched on the problem of Koreans in Sakhalin.

The article said:

"There is no doubt that the Japanese government must take political, moral and human responsibilities for repatriating a large number of Koreans who had been forcibly sent to Sakhalin.

"This notwithstanding, the Japanese premiers and statesmen bypass this important problem of Koreans in Sakhalin. This is difficult for us Koreans to understand."

In this way, the Pak Jung Hi junta, had "Hanguk Ilbo" carry an article intended to justify its vicious international gangsterism and the repressive system of human rights, whereas the article served to evade its direct intention to take up the "repatriation problem of Koreans from Sakhalin."

The Seoul junta can in no way abuse the problem of Koreans in Sakhalin in order to conceal its crime against human rights.

It is self-evident that the Japanese government is responsible for the war crime—that the Japanese sent more than 40,000 Koreans to Sakhalin for forced labor. "KCIA" agents kidnapped away Kim Dae Jung to Seoul under the personal direction of Pak Jung Hi who was scheming to do away with him, because he received overwhelming support from the south Korean people. It is strange that the Pak Jung Hi junta should be able to cover up the crimes committed by "KCIA" agents against Koreans in Japan by bringing up the responsibility of the Japanese government for the war crimes which the Japanese imperialists committed against the Korean people.

As is widely known to the world, the Pak Jung Hi junta took all conceivable steps to hush up the Kim kidnap case.

Seoul and Tokyo lobbyists actively maneuvered to deepen a dirty connection between Pak Jung Hi and then Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei in order to cover up the kidnap case after it was comitted on Aug. 8, 1973. On November 2, Kim Jong Pil came to Japan to have a secret talk with Tanaka so that the latter could cooperate in bringing the kidnap case to a "political settlement." Then he didn't forget to discuss with his Japanese counterpart how to utilize the problem of Koreans in Sakhalin in bringing the kidnap case to a "political settlement."

On November 5, Kim Jong Pil told the "national assembly" about the results of his visit to Japan: "We made a two-day trip to Japan in order to have talks with Prime Minister Tanaka about the questions of mutual concern to Seoul and Tokyo, including the Japanese government's cooperation in the discussion of the Korean problem at the UN General Assembly, economic cooperation, the problem of Koreans in Sakhalin and the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case." (From the "national assembly" proceedings dated November 5, 1973)

The "movement for repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin" movement was organized by the Pak Jung Hi junta to prevent strong attacks from the world's people for its suppression of the south Korean people and to save itself from international isolation.

Avoid Worldwide Denunciation

Today, Pak Jung Hi has converted the south Korean society into a big prison by establishing the "yusin" dictatorship.

Former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son and 64 democrats issued on Feb. 24, 1978 the March 1 manifesto for democracy and independence denouncing the Pak Jung Hi junta for suppressing the south Korean people: "We live in a society which is being converted into a big prison. The prison is named for the 'yusin' system."

The south Korean people are suppressed so harshly that they themselves, not foreigners, call their society a "prison society." The Pak Jung Hi junta is isolated internationally because of its erroneous diplomatic policy and suppression of the south Korean people.

Nevertheless, the Seoul authorities pretend to be concerned about the question of human rights.

We can say that "repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin" movement was organized by the Pak Jung Hi junta to prevent strong attacks from the world's people for its suppression of the south Korean people and to save itself from international isolation.

Slander Socialist System

There is a "prospectus for repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin" drawn up to slander the socialist system and discredit the DPRK. The "prospectus" has this to say: "Thirty years have passed since the Second World War was terminated, but around 43,000 Koreans are left in Sakhalin, their desire for repatriation being ignored. Their desire becomes stronger day by day to see their home country as they grow old. Only death awaits them in a remote alien land. What a tragedy this is!"

In short, this "prospectus" says that around 43,000 Koreans who were sent to Sakhalin by the Japanese imperialists, even today over 30 years after the war's end, are left in such a tragic condition as they were during the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea. They are detained there as homeless people waiting for death, it says.

An end was put to the policy of the Japanese imperialists to take Korean people away for forcible labour, on Aug. 15, 1945 when they unconditionally surrendered to the allied countries. Therefore, it is strange that the policy of the Japanese imperialists still continues to be carried on in Sakhalin, part of the territory of the Soviet Union.

This means that the "prospectus" was cooked up so as to slander the socialist system and the policy of the DPRK towards Koreans abroad.

It is wrong that the status of Koreans in Sakhalin is that of "detainees", as the "prospectus" says. The fact is that quite a few Japanese were detained as prisoners in the Soviet Union and China after the unconditional surrender of the Japanese imperialists. Unlike the Japanese, the Koreans who were liberated from 36 years of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, didn't become prisoners or weren't detained. This shows how the "prospectus" confuses the difference in status between Koreans and Japanese. The "prospectus" is a product of "anti-communist" propaganda conducted by "KCIA"-controlled newspaper "Tongil Ilbo" in September 1973. The "prospectus" discribes the socialist system as hell.

The "prospectus" which mixes up the status of Japanese and that of Koreans and ignores historical facts, is pretended to be written out of "Japanese people's conscience." The "prospectus" is so unreasonable that only a malicious person, ignorant of the nature of the socialist system, can write it.

As a matter of fact, "The First Part of Materials on the Tokyo Trial" admits that the Koreans in Sakhalin lead a stabilized life beyond the imagination of Koreans who became naturalized Japanese citizens by accepting the repatriation movement with the backing of the "KCIA".

Naturalized Japanese Koreans take active part in "anti-socialist" propaganda conducted by the Pak Jung Hi junta and the Japanese government, instead of recognizing their ignorance of the socialist system, saying that Koreans are in the same plight in Sakhalin as they were in the days of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea, though over 30 years have passed since the end of the Second World War. (To be continued)

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis (4)

"Peace-First-and-Reunification-Next" Policy Designed for Permanent Division

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Pak Jung Hi junta says that peace must precede Korea's reunification—the north and south of Korea must peacefully coexist until the postulate for its reunification is materialized.

In other words, this means that reunification should be accomplished following the "fixation of peace."

President Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"The aim of the south Korean authorities is, after all, to keep our country divided into two forever and thereby prolong their days and to leave south Korea forever to be a military base of U.S. imperialism and a commodity market of the Japanese militarists."

The authorities are hell-bent on concealing behind the curtain of "peace" their dirty intention—which is to perpetuate the division of Korea for the purpose of prolonging their remaining days and succeed in beating the DPRK by stepping up preparations for a new war.

Challenge to Peace

The Pak Jung Hi junta distorts the true meaning of the word "peace" in its slogans "peace preceding reunification" and "fixation of peace."

True peace can be maintained only when the main sources of aggression are eliminated forever.

Peace is menaced on the Korean Peninsula as long as the U.S. troops occupying south Korea are steadily augmenting military force. In addition, the U.S. and the south Korean authorities agg ravate tensions there, launching military exercises almost everyday along the Military Demarcation Line.

This notwithstanding, the Seoul "regime" doesn't mention withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, while talking a lot about the so-called "peace." On the contrary, it is urging the U.S. to occupy south Korea permanently with its army.

After all, the Pak Jung Hi junta speaks about "peace" and "fixation of peace" in order to avoid worldwide denunciation of its splitist policy.

War Plan Presented as "Peace" Proposal

The "fixed peace" proposal advocated by the Seoul authorities, is none other than a farce designed to cover up their ambition of northward march.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is extensively launching military exercises along the Military Demarcation Line, putting up the slogans "Wipe out communism" and "Crush the north!"

After carrying out in March an extremely provocative and adventurous "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise," the Seoul authorities had the largest-scale "special exercise for crushing communism," accompanied by an "exercise for mobilizing the Homeland Defence Reserve Forces," "test attacks on big tanks," "test attacks on tank companies" and "a march of Homeland Defence Corps through a battlefield." They have violated over 5,300 times the armistice agreement and the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement to provoke a new war.

In addition, with Pak Jung Hi totally dependent on the U.S., the Carter administration ships to south Korea vast quantities of military equipment and lethal weapons in order to modernize the puppet armed forces.

Obviously, the above-mentioned facts indicate that the Seoul authorities don't intend to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula. "Peace" or "fixation of peace" advertized by the Pak junta are fictitious slogans to camouflage its preparations for a new war.

Delayed Reunification

"Peace preceding reunification" and "fixation of peace" were also cooked up to perpetuate the division of Korea and delay reunification indefinitely.

The Seoul authorities say behind the curtain of "fixation of peace" that it will take more than 50 years to reunify Korea and that it took 300 years for Silla to unify the Korean Peninsula. This means that they completely run counter to the aspirations of the Korean people who are looking forward to seeing their country reunified.

The Korean people who have lived harmoniously, speaking the same language and developing the same culture and customs on the same territory for 5,000 years, have suffered from the hardships of tragic division for over 30 years due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. army. This is the most unfortunate to the Korean people but the Pak junta makes efforts to fix the division of Korea. No one in the world is more treacherous than Pak Jung Hi.

All the Korean compatriots, excepting a handful of south Korean ruling circles, earnestly aspire after the reunification of their home country. The Korean people are leading an unhappy life, many of them separated from their parents, wives, children, relatives and friends in the north or south, unable to ascertain existence.

Therefore, Pak Jung Hi is a veritable splitist who blocks the road to the reunification of the Korean on the signboard of "peace."

If Pak Jung Hi whole-heartedly wants reunification, he must earnestly carry out the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of Korea's reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and agreed items for its implementation.

The Seoul authorities, who have brought north-south dialogue to a deadlock, are making proposals for "peace preceding reunification" and "fixation of peace," violating the north-south joint statement. This shows how desperately they are working to perpetuate the division.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Labour Movement Threatens Dictatorial Pak Junta

At present, with the so-called priority to "economic growth" policy followed by the south Korean Pak junta, south Korean workers have been driven to the bottom of destitution, with a handful of wicked moneyed people and foreign enterprises enjoying all the privileges.

South Korean workers are subjected to maltreatment and oppression by the employers, and are crying for a human life worth living for.

In these circumstances they are staunchly struggling against the fascistic dictatorial rule of the Pak Jung Hi junta.

"We are living in a stifling atmosphere, unable even to exchange glances with each other, to eat hearty meals or freely to go to the lavatory. We have made efforts to get rid of this deplorable state—management interfering in our circle activities for our cultural life or even in our private life; the bloated faces of employees suffering from tuberculosis, water eszema and indigestion; temperature rising to 40°C and dusty workshops; supervisors' constant watch; and suppression of trade union activists."

This is a part of the appeal made public on Feb. 6, 1977 by the female workers of Tong-Il Spinning Co, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, south Korea. At Tong-Il Spinning Co., the women workers are forced to work more than 10 hours a day at wages one-fifth the minimum wages of their Japanese counterparts. Moreover, the employers of the company deny the women workers the three rights of labour.

The working conditions of the women workers of Tong-Il Spinning Co. are symbolic of the miserable plight of south Korean workers.

Under these difficult circumstances, however, south Korean workers are waging vigorous struggles against exploitation and oppression by management and for the democratic rights of labour.

Over 150 cases of struggle of south Korean workers were recorded from 1973 to 1977, with a total of over 200,000 workers participating in them.

Early this year, more than 2,000 dockers in the Inchon district, Kyonggi Province, demanded a wage-hike, withdrawal of illegal dismissal of workers and establishment of a retirement payment system on Jan. 9; miners in Kangwon Province and their 1,500 family members waged struggle (Jan 27); over 3,500 workers affiliated with the South Chungchong branch of the Chemical Workers' Union demanded a 59 per cent raise in their wages (Feb. 18); female workers of Tong-Il Textile Co. made a protest against the management's interference in labour union activities (Mar. 26); over 500 employees of the Pusan Sanitay Co. demanded a wage-hike (May 7); 50 employees at the Ryongnam Raw Silk Co. demanded payments of retirement annuity (June 1); 80 bus-conductors of the Seoul Chonil Highway Bus Co. demanded a wage-hike, refusing to attend to their duties.

Moreover, workers employed by other textile, chemical, pulp, cement, electric, construction and transportation companies called a hunger strike.

Struggles against Foreign Concerns

It is remarkable that in the past few years, south Korean workers have been strengthening their struggles against exploitation by foreign concerns including Japanese enterprises, demanding wage-hikes.

The south Korean labour movement in the five year period after 1972 when Pak Jung Hi proclaimed the "October *yusin* system" is characterized by the following figures: struggles for wage-hikes (over 25 per cent); struggles for payment of wages in arrear of payment (over 30 per cent); struggles for payment of retirement allowances, improvement of working conditions and struggles against illegal dismissals of workers (over 20 per cent). They also demanded 70-100 per cent wage-hikes, or sometimes 500 per cent wage-hikes. For example, in April, 1976, workers at 50 enterprises in Pusan City, South Kyongsang Province, demanded a 500 per cent wage-hike; workers of textile enterprises including Kangwon Textile Co. a 250 per cent wage-hike in April, this year. These facts clearly indicate that in spite of Pak's propaganda about "high growth of the economy" and "increased GNP", south Korean workers are suffering from high-prices of commodities and low-wages, and their living conditions are worsening day by day.

Further, it is also remarkable that in spite of management's and authorities' interference in labour union activities, there are moves to establish an independent labour union movement to demand the three rights of labour and oppose human rights violation. After the promulgation of the "October *yusin*," struggles of this kind numbered over 40 cases, involving over 11,000 workers.

At present, there is only one labour union center which is permitted by the Pak junta—the "Federation of Korea Trade Unions (FKTU)". The "FKTU" set as its three major objectives for this year recovery of their basic rights of collective bargaining, modernization of labour-management relations, wage increases and elimination of low wages. However, it is strictly controled by the south Korean Pak junta. To this extent, since its foundation in August, 1961 through the good offices of the Pak junta, the "FKTU" has been a federation of company unions and has obstructed and destroyed the foundations of a democratic labour union movement by the arrest, dismissal and torture of workers.

Political Slogans

Under these circumstances, the foundation in Mar. 1975 of the "Federation for Promotion of the South Korean Labour Movement" in Seoul, signaled a turning-point of the south Korean labour movement. After its foundation, workers have waged vigorous struggles such as long-term sit-down strikes and hunger strikes. During 1976, over 60 per cent of the newly-established labour unions re-organized the lower bodies of the "FKTU."

One of the distinctive features of the south Korean labour movement is that it concentrates not only on economic struggles such as wage-hike struggle or improvement of working conditions but also on struggles for political demands.

The "Declaration of Workers' Human Rights" made public in March 10, 1978, demanded: Immediately abolish the "national security law," "law on special measures" and "emergency decrees"; stop suppressing the rights of working people to facilitate introduction of foreign capital. The regime should keep a strict watch on the oppression of workers by foreign capital-operated enterprises.

As explained above, south Korean workers now demand a basic improvement of their living conditions such as abolition of the "national security law," "emergency decrees," and are determined to continue their struggle until workers' liberation from exploitation and oppression is won.

This Year's Major Struggles

Follow the dates of south Korean workers and peasants' major struggles against exploitation and oppression by the Pak junta:

Jan. 9:
More than 2,000 dockers in the Inchon district, Kyonggi Province, presented to the employers a demand that their wages be raised by 34 per cent.

They said that their wages were not sufficient even to cover their minimum living cost.

Jan. 24:
Six workers in Taegu occupied the home of the vice-president of the Aria Musical Instrument Manufacturing Company, demanding a pay raise and a disciplinary measure against gangster-like company officials. They demanded that their monthly wages be hiked by 50 per cent.

Feb. 13:
About 1,500 miners started a sit-in at a colliery located in Samchok county, Kangwon Province. The miners, joined in by their wives, demanded that the management raise their wages 40 per cent and improve their working conditions and welfare measures. The strike was called in protest against the management's intervention in a union leader election.

Mar. 10:
About 30 textile women workers boycotted a "labour ceremoney" sponsored by the "government"-subsidized "Federation of Korean Trade Union," shouting "Down with pro-government labour leaders."

On the same day, workers, intellecturals and religionists held a meeting at the Christian hall in Seoul and adopted the "1978 Declaration for Workers' Human Rights."

The declaration adopted at the meeting denounced the crimes, comitted by the Pak junta and capitalists, of brutally oppressing and exploiting the workers.

Mar. 30:
More than 30 women workers in Seoul occupied the news department of the Christian broadcasting station. They lodged a protest with it, asking it why it failed to report the hunger strike of pastors for democracy which was continuing for a full week.

Apr. 24:
About 500 peasants held a meeting in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, denounced the south Korean "regime" and the "agricultural association," a predatory organ under its control, for the tricks they resorted to in the "procurement" of sweet potatoes from peasants and issued a statement demanding that "the government stop plundering the peasants."

June 19:
The "Roman Catholic Peasants Association" in south Korea held a meeting in Wonju, Kangwon Province, and issued a statement denouncing the plunder of peasants by the authorities.

The statement said:

The autonomous choice and creative initiative of peasants in all farm work from the nursing of seedlings to grain purchase are totally ignored by the authorities and the policy of plundering peasants is pursued through coericive instructions and orders.

July 15:
More than 3,000 fishermen, operating in Inchon port, Kyonggi Province, waged a sit-down against exploitation by shipowners, demanding the aboljtion of the present system of dividing fish catch 70 per cent for the shipowners and 30 per cent for fishermen.

Declaration for Democratic Nation

The National Coalition for Democracy was inaugurated on July 5 by democratic leaders of south Korea as a vehicle of a nation-wide anti-yusin, democratization movement. The national coalition made public on July 10 a "DECLARATION FOR DEMOCRATIC NATION." The full text follows:

We are marking the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the government. During the period, people have been plunged into a disgraceful plight, languishing under a repressive dictatorship and plundered by the successive regimes. The principle of democracy that all power should derive from the people, has been thoroughly violated by the authoritarian power. The dictatorial suppression causes both the suppressors and the suppressed popular masses to lose humanity. At this juncture, we, democratic people, are determined to liquidate the disgrace always imposed upon us, by recalling the March 1 spirit and the spirit of the April 19 anti-dictatorship uprising in our times and restoring the lost popular sovereignty and humanity. We are embarking upon organized resistance for national salvation, concentrating the vigorous energy of a full-scale movement on the struggle against the dictatorship and for national salvation and rallying and uniting with all conscientious democratic forces.

I. We will fight as one against dictatorship and for democracy.

The modernization of a country should be based on the primary principle of democracy that sovereignty rests with the people. A repressive machinery and its systematic apparatus can be destroyed only by the resistance of a democratic people. Basing ourselves upon the fundamental standpoint that we should establish our own democracy by ourselves, we have decided to set up a grand national coalition against the dictatorship and for democracy.

We have no doubt that the entire people with conscience and a sense of sovereignty as a democratic nation will arise and join us any time and any place.

II. We will launch a campaign for welfare and against the corrupt privileged.

Unprecedentedly high prices and plunder have thrown the popular masses into distress, enabling only the corrupt privileged to enjoy the marvelous economic growth much vaunted by the regime. Deepening social unequality aggravates disunity and distrust among the people. The popular masses—particularly workers, peasants and the urban poor groaning under the economic order controlled by the corrupt privileged—are being deprived of their right to existence. We believe that the three rights of labour should be restored to workers and agricultural cooperative associations to peasants. We regard a campaign for welfare as one against the dictatorship and for democracy.

III. We will oppose compradors and build a self-reliant national economy.

The compradorial economic order dependent on foreign forces should be abolished. Only a self-reliant national economy can realize independence in the true sense of the word.

Political and systematic apparatus, as the system of turning our country into slaves for foreign capitalists, should be completely eliminated. An export-oriented national policy should be abolished or revised. The rights and interests of fellow-workers plundered abroad to enrich a handful of people, should be ensured to a maximum.

IV. We will advance toward reunification as a national desire.

The regime has consistently intensified national division and antagonisms to guarantee its security. The present regime has no qualification or capacity to undertake the causes of reunification, as it abuses this issue of national desire as an aim of strengthening its power to remain in office for ever.

We know that propaganda and gestures, which are being made by the present regime aimed at foreign countries, are all deceptive, and that at home a war atmosphere is being created deliberately and critics are officially branded as communists. The reunification issue should be settled in a spirit of sincere rapproachement. Approach to the national desire of reunification should be initiated by the masses. We affirm once again the truth that only democracy can pave the way for the settlement of the reunification issue, enabling the masses to participate in and give their own ideas about it. Our struggle against the dictatorship and for democracy represents the national will to bring about reunification.

V. We will strive for a democratic and national press and education.

The existing subsidized press, news sources of which are provided and controlled by the regime, should be replaced by a free press, democratic and national. Education aimed to force students to obey the established dictatorship and oppression, should be fundamentally changed to a democratic and national education.

We support the Declaration on Education by the professors at Chonnam University and the Declaration for a Democratic and National Press by the Tong-A Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo struggle committees.

VI. We will carry into effect foreign policy to enhance the dignity of the country and the nation.

Foreign policy stems from domestic policy. The destruction of democratic institutions and the violation of human rights by the present regime result in diplomatic failures, international isolation and the downgrading of national dignity. Foreign policy should accord with the ideal of independence common to the world's people.

We reject the agitation of the masses over independence intended to veil corruption.

We are clearly aware that the collusion with the neo-colonialists is a primary factor for damaging the dignity of the country and the nation.

A clear-cut way to demonstrate national dignity in the Third World and restore the harmed dignity of the country and the nation, is to be sought in abolishing the dictatorship and realizing democracy and a great unity of the divided nation.

We are going to build a peaceful society which will enable the people to live a decent life according to these wishes. We set forth the following immediate targets of our struggle:

1. We will smash the so-called *yusin* system, which present itself as a direct and major obstacle to the struggle for democracy, national prosperity and welfare, and eliminate all the undemocratic vicious laws and apparatus of repression.

We will reject any election to be held under the yusin system and will never recognize it.

2. We fully support the Declaration for Humanity issued by workers and peasants suffering from suppression by the authoritarian power and plunder by a handful of the corrupt privileged, and will fight for the defense of their rights and interests. We will fight to ensure workers and peasants their right to existence.

3. The present state of darkness results from the regime's control on the subsidized press. We will do everything in our power to win a free press.

4. We will struggle for release and reinstatement of all the political prisoners jailed as a result of self-interested political retaliation by the present regime. Further, we will struggle to enable students, professors, journalists and workers expelled for their righteous action and speeches to return to their original workshops and campuses.

Long live democracy!

Long live the Declaration against Dictatorship and for Democracy and National Salvation!

Long live the campaign for welfare!

Long live national reunification!

114 Japanese Economists Call for Reappraisal of "Seoul-Tokyo Economic Coop."

Japanese professors and economists demanded that their government change its policy regarding "economic cooperation" with south Korea.

The demand was made on August 15 in a statement signed by 114 prominent scholars on the occasion that 13 years have elapsed since the conclusion of the "Japan-south Korea treaty."

Saying that Japan's "aid" to and "cooperation" with south Korea had made "negative contribution," the Japanese economists charged that such measures had only helped to widen the gap in income distribution, contributed to the excessive concentration of wealth in the hands of a handful of the privileged circles, become a hotbed of irregularities and corruption and provided funds for the maintenance of an anti-human rights regime.

They called upon the government to make a fundamental review of unilateral economic cooperation with south Korea and refrain from standing in the way of Korea's reunification. Such lopsided relationship is not beneficial to peace in Asia but rather sharpens the tension on the peninsula, they pointed out.

The criticism of Japan's economic relations with south Korea was initiated by the following professors: Uji Junichiro of Keio University, Kawaguchi Hiroshi of Chuo University, Nitta Shunzo of Toyo University, Hayashi Yoshio of Tokyo Municipal University, Miyakawa Takeo of Kanagawa University, Miyake Yoshio of Rikkyo University and Motohashi Atsushi of Yokohama National University.

The statement reads in full as follows:

Statement

The world economy today finds itself faced with the most serious crisis since World War II. It is now imperative for us the economists to reappraise critically the relations of the Japanese economy with the world economy and in particular the whole aspects of Japan's assistance to and economic cooperation with the developing countries.

What have such aid and cooperation achieved in the developing countries? The question concerns wrong phenomena known as "negative contribution," a deviation from their original objectives.

The answer to the question is that aid and cooperation have helped to widen the gap in income distribution, contributed to the excessive concentration of wealth in the hands of a handful of the privileged circles, become a hotbed of irregularities and corruption and provided funds for the maintenance of an anti-human rights regime. This state of things has been rationalized with statistics of a fast growth of GNP.

Japan's aid to and cooperation with south Korea have made "negative contribution" enough to receive such charges. Japan and south Korea concluded a treaty for normalization of bilateral relations 13 years ago. The signing of the treaty was carried out in June, 1965 despite a great political confusion which arose in the two countries due to a furious controversy over the treaty. The present situation bespeaks that we were right when we issued warnings against potential issues and expressed misgivings about the future relationships of Japan and south Korea.

As of the end of 1977, Japan accounted for $3,179,700,000, or 21% of the foreign capital in south Korea, which compares with the American share of 28%. The Japanese figure totals some $3.5 billion with the addition of ¥300 million in grants which were given as payment to the claim to Japan for war damages.

The grand total of foreign funds brought into south Korea reached $19,715 million as of the end of 1977, including those, governmental and commercial, from the United States, Japan and other countries. Economic aid breaks down; $4,490 million in grants and $14,925 million in credits and direct investments, except for military assistance.

The benefits of this nearly $20 billion were partly disclosed in a 1976 report on taxations as submitted by the south Korean Ministry of Finance to the National Assembly. The report made a shocking revelation that despite the fact that 82,230 won was the minimum monthly living cost for a family of five, earners of monthly income less than 80,000 won accounted for 89.1% of all the working people and those with a monthly income less than 30,000 won (about $60) represented 74.9%.

A parallel fact is that financial cliques and privileged classes are thriving with economic cooperation funds being a source of their illegal accumulation of wealth. Naturally, everybody took issue with the effects of cooperation with south Korea on the efforts to narrow the gap in income distribution and improve the people's livelihood. These issues were, as a matter of fact, raised by some officials of our Government and a series of reports presented to the U.S. Congress.

It is worth recalling that the influence-peddling operations by the south Koreans as brought to light by the legislatures of Japan and the United States prove the direct reinforcing effects of assistance-and economic cooperation-related political funds on the south Korean political circles and in especial on the present regime committed to the oppression of the people and the destruction of democracy.

The "negative contrib ution" to the on-going erosion and the eventual demolition of the democratic procedures contradicts the avowed pledges the Japanese and American Governments made to their respective public with regard to their policy decisions to give assistance to south Korea.

The origins of the present state of affairs should be found in that the policy decisions on economic cooperation and their actual implementation have been planned and executed in such a way as to escape the scrutiny of the public eyes, with the whole process being concealed.

We hereby propose that the Government should take the following steps to achieve a policy change regarding economic cooperation with south Korea:

Firstly, to make ready for Diet examination a detailed report on the whereabouts of public funds as offered to south Korea;

Secondly, to prepare and submit to the Diet a status report on the basic human rights in south Korea, including the right to work, other social rights and freedoms of the press and association;

Thirdly, to make a fundamental review of unilateral economic cooperation with the southern half of the Korean Peninsula and refrain from standing in the way of the reunification of the Korean people. For such economic cooperation only with one half of the divided country is far from beneficial to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the development of the earthly society and rather sharpens the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

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